

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
FOR THE SENATE,
HON. WM. S. ASHIE.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
GEORGE J. MOORE,
ROBERT K. BRYAN.

Postponed.

We are requested by the candidates of New Hanover county, to state that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather on the 14th, they will meet their fellow citizens at Middle Sound district, on the 26th inst.

The Editor of the Journal leaves this morning in the cars and will be absent for a few days, not more than four. He trusts that the world will still continue to revolve upon its axis in a becoming and proper manner, as a steady and respectable world ought to do, and furthermore, he hopes that on his return he may feel better able to discharge his duties to his readers in a way that will be satisfactory to them and to him.

The truth is that the newspaper press has become quite dull for some time past. The Editors must be tired. They want a good stirring up. They want a change and a re-invigoration, something to brighten their intellects and freshen their ideas. Duty is a good thing—energy is a good thing, application is a good thing, but these things, good as they are, are not all that man's nature, mental or physical, requires for the full and healthy development of all its capabilities, or for their useful exercise. The fact is that most of us hurry through life too fast.

All this dissertation might well enough have preceded the announcement of a long prospective absence, and we feel it to be out of place after the statement of only a few days vacation. But then we feel like making the most out of it, like felicitating ourselves upon something, no matter how little or how strictly we may still move in obedience to the requirements of business. Should we run over a cow, or should the hotel tooth-brush be wanting at any point, we may enlighten our readers upon these important particulars, after the approved fashion of some of our country editors, but upon the whole, we rather think we won't, "specially about the 'brush'."

"Another word and we have done." Isn't this thing of getting up before day to go off in the cars, something of a bore, especially to a quiet gentleman, who, 'spite of all the old proverbs in the world, never could see the use of getting up at an unreasonably early hour? We think it is, and thinking so we conclude with bidding our public good-bye, adieu, farewell, etc., etc.

Daily Journal, 13th inst.

The Great Southern Mail.

The New Orleans Picayune says, via the mail, via the Jackson Railroad, should reach New York, by the new schedule, in four days and seventeen hours. The change took place on the 1st of July, but the mail has not yet come through in less than six days.

Our readers will recollect, that about a month since great efforts were used to induce the public to believe that the above route must supersede the old, or Seaboard route, for the reason that it was shorter, and, as a matter of course, must be quicker—it is not. Things will have their natural course. All humbugs will have their day, and then die out. The consequence is inevitable. Travel may be diverted from its natural course for a short while, but it must revert back into the old beaten channel, when people find themselves deceived, as they have lately, by the many false reports put in circulation, intended to divert the Southern travel, and even the mails, from the Seaboard line of Railway. We have heretofore exposed these deceptive appeals. The people now begin to realize the truth of our remarks. As the world grows older, the people ought to grow wiser, and not allow themselves to be humbugged at every step—Let us wait and see the result. We can afford to suffer a while to please the rest of the world, especially when we feel satisfied we will come out right in the end.

We are in clover to-day. We feel good—cheerful—as dole as in a land. Last night between the hours of eleven and twelve, we were aroused from our slumbers by the sound of music before our door. It was right good music, as most all music sounds well to one who don't know one tune from another. However, we are fortunately situated in matters of this sort. Our better half and all the little ones were also aroused, and were highly delighted at the beat of the drum, the whistle of the fife, and the sound of the various other instruments, which were sent forth, as we learn, from Frank Johnson's band. So much for last night. This morning we arose early, went to market, purchased a beef shank—and two pounds of veal chop. This took all our small change, and being aware of going in debt, we went home, had a good breakfast, and returned to our sanctum, where we commenced the labors of the day. Soon we were presented by Mr. James M. Nixon with a Watermelon weighing 33 pounds, raised on his farm on the Sound, for which he has our thanks. We shall pay particular respects to the vegetable at our earliest convenience. To wind up the day's proceedings, shortly after receiving the Melon, we were presented with a very nice Peach, by one of our workmen. We hope we shall survive this day out, at least—notwithstanding the kindness of our friends.—Daily Journal, 13th inst.

TAKING TO BRETTHERS—Fanny Fern has taken possession of Mr. Fern's wardrobe, and promenade one evening lately with great comfort in New York City, in company with her husband. As a matter of course, we are to take it for granted, although Mrs. Fern does not say so, that Mr. Fern wore the petticoats and outside habiliments of Mrs. Fern on the said promenade. At all events she avows her determination henceforth to wear the breeches, in despite of the sneering world.—Fanny is some, and the little Ferns are said to be some.

"Ion," of the Baltimore Sun, under date of Washington, the 11th inst., says that Gen. Denver does not intend resigning the post of Governor of Kansas. He will return to the Territory, after a brief visit to Washington, in time for the election, which is to take place on the first Thursday of August.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the North Carolina State Fair has changed the time of holding the Fair from the 24th of November to the 19th day of October, to continue four days, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d. The usual arrangements with the Railroads for carrying stock, &c., free, and passengers at half price, have been made.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF YESTERDAY.
HERE'S A CHANCE.—We found the following note on our desk yesterday, after returning from dinner.—We suppose the writer intended it for publication, and so we let it slide, notwithstanding the advertising fee did not accompany it. We like to accommodate the ladies. Brush up your boots, ye old Bachelors, here's a chance:

Mr. Editor: Finding out that there are really such things done as that of "advertising for a husband," I have taken the liberty of advertising for one through the columns of your paper. According to custom, I will describe myself: I am five feet high, fair complexioned, black eyes, and dark brown curling hair. I am also worth forty thousand dollars; but of course that would make no difference to a gentleman. I am eighteen years of age, and some of our Southern editors say that I am "talented." Be that as it may, I enjoy some literary celebrity. With this description I will close my note by saying, if there are any of the opposite sex who desire to correspond with me, on the subject of "matrimony," they can do so by addressing me at Wilmington, N. C.

MOLLIE CLIFFORD.

Later from Havana.

By the arrival of the Isabel, at Charleston on the 12th inst., we have Havana dates to the 10th. The Havana news is of some interest. Three more cargoes of "Asiatic free Colonists" have been landed on the island, one under British, and two under American colors. Amongst the number were eleven Chinese women—the first ever brought to Cuba, whilst the number of males brought amount to 31,814.

From the Charleston papers we learn that the brig C. Perkins, which cleared from Havana on the 25th of October last, for St. Thomas, returned on the 30th of May, reporting herself from Campeachy. It was supposed, however, that she had been to the coast of Africa for slaves, and, having landed them on the island, that she intended to return for a second cargo. When application was made, however, to the American Consul, that he should be made into the charges brought against her. An attempt was made to bribe Mr. Savage, the American Consul, but it proved unsuccessful, and the vessel suddenly sank in the harbor, for the purpose, doubtless, of anticipating any too severe scrutiny into her character.

The Fourth was celebrated by the American citizens of Havana in a quiet way.

The weather at Havana was hot. Of the yellow fever, the Courier's correspondent says that it "continues to great an extent as at this period on former seasons."

By this arrival we have San Francisco papers to the 20th ult. The news from California is not important. From Oregon we have confirmation of the defeat of Col. Steptoe by the Indians. The details of the fight are given in another column.

The Fraser River gold excitement still continues, and emigrants were leaving California in large numbers for the new El Dorado. Several steamers have been put on to run to Columbia River and other ports in the vicinity.

From Utah.

Telegraphic dispatches dated St. Louis, July 12th, states that a news-letter from an officer of the army, writing from Gen. Johnston's camp on Bear river on the 10th ult., says that the army would resume its march on the 17th. Gen. Johnston had received an express from the commissioners, stating that the army would be peacefully received; but Gen. J. did not feel any increased confidence on that account, and kept the army in readiness to repel any treachery. He had issued a proclamation to the people, in which he stated that the army is now as ready to afford assistance as it was to oppose them when in rebellion. The troops were in fine condition.

STILL LATER.—Utah dates of the 19th, have been received at St. Louis. Gen. Johnston was met at Echo Canon, fifty miles from Salt Lake. Brigham Young had a conference with Gov. Cumming at Salt Lake City, but the result was unknown. Captain Marcy was left in command at Fort Bridger.

The Leavenworth correspondent mentions a report that the Commissioners had concluded a treaty of peace with the Mormons.

UTAH.—As the army approaches nearer Salt Lake, the news from that quarter becomes of more interest. We give below some further details, in addition to the dispatches received yesterday:

St. Joseph, July 7, via Booneville, July 12.—The Salt Lake mail of June 19th, has arrived.

Gen. Johnston and his command were met at Echo Canon, fifty miles from Salt Lake City. The army was in excellent health and spirits. Brigham Young and his followers were still at Provo city.

Young had been to Salt Lake City to confer with Governor Cumming and the peace commissioners, but the results of the conference were not known. It was the established opinion that the Mormons would offer no resistance.

Col. Hoffman, left the command of Fort Bridger to Capt. Marcy, and accompanied Gen. Johnston.

Everything regarding the future movements of the Mormons was veiled in mystery. Rumors were still rife, however, that they meditate an occupancy of Sonora. The conjectures are numerous in the valley that the United States Government intends to purchase the Mormons' improvements.

The South Platte river is very high, but the roads are in good condition. The mail party neither met nor saw Indians on the plains, but met a great many traders at different points on the road. The mail was nineteen days from Salt Lake City to St. Joseph.

The same dispatch says that Judge Sinclair, recently appointed associate judge for Utah, would leave St. Joseph on the 10th of July, accompanied by Mr. Dodge, the district attorney for Utah.

Fort Leavenworth, July 8, via St. Louis, July 12.—An express arrived at the fort this morning from Fort Kearney.

The express passed the Utah mail for St. Joseph. It is said that Governor Cumming and the peace commissioners had concluded a treaty of peace with the Mormons.

Gen. Harney was in camp, nine miles beyond Fort Kearney, on the 3d of July. The express with orders for him to halt must have overtaken him on the 6th.

The U. S. steamer Minckley leaves for to-morrow, with Capt. Lovell's and Lieut. Lee's companies 2d infantry for Fort Randall. She also takes recruits for the same regiment.

Colonel May's command was met thirty-five miles this side of Fort Laramie. A large body of infantry was with the column. Major Emory was camped on the Big Hole.

The provision trains were progressing finely. The Sioux Indians were scattered all along the route, but were friendly. A heavy snow fell at Fort Bridger on the 10th of June. The garrison at Fort Bridger consisted of Capt. Hendrickson and Lieut. Smith's companies of the 6th infantry, and Capt. Stewart's troops of the first cavalry.

The Newbern Light Infantry have lately paid a visit to Raleigh, Hillsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte.

Gov. Denver, of Kansas, has arrived at Washington.

Gen. Quitman is reported seriously ill at Natchez. Doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Judge Cato has resigned the office of District Judge of Kansas.

The Fourth at Kenansville.

A friend has furnished us with the following account of the celebration by the good folks of Duplin county, at Kenansville, on the 4th (5th) inst:

KENANSVILLE, N. C., July 12th, 1886.
Messrs. Editors: Although the Anniversary of American Independence came on Sunday, it was celebrated in a becoming and spirited manner in this place on Monday, the 5th inst. A goodly number of our citizens turned out to celebrate the day, and among them a few of the fair daughters of old Duplin.

The exercises were opened by an appropriate prayer from Rev. H. R. Kornegay; after which the Mecklenburg Declaration was read by John Brown, Esq., and the National Anthem by Robert B. Houston, Esq., both of whom performed their duties in a very creditable and acceptable manner. The Oration was delivered by W. A. Allen, Esq., which, to say the least of it, was a chaste, elegant and beautiful address. It was the first time our citizens have had an opportunity of hearing Mr. Allen on such an occasion, but they sincerely trust it will not be the last. It was a good speech, and did honor to the head and heart of the speaker. All returned home pleased, hoping that we may have many more such celebrations.

Y.

A telegraphic dispatch, published yesterday, announced the arrival of the steamer Fulton off Cape Race on the 9th inst., with dates from Southampton to the 30th ult. She brings 140 passengers. The most important news she brings is that from India, by telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had captured Calpee, after having been twice ineffectually attacked by the rebels. Rapid pursuit was made of the enemy, resulting in the capture of a large amount of stores of guns, gunpowder, elephants and ammunition.

Severe disturbances had occurred in the Bombay Presidency, where a political agent, with his escort, had been murdered by a band of eight hundred rebels. Fort Copal had been taken by assault.

New Good had also been stormed and taken. The Nezam's country was much disturbed by Arabs and Bozillas.

Sir Colin Campbell had driven the rebels back from Shahjehpore and captured Mohandee. Oude was still in a state of rebellion.

The rebels were approaching Lucknow, but the city was fully fortified and garrisoned, and no alarm was felt for its safety.

St. E. Logard had defeated the rebels at Jugdespore, killing great numbers of them.

Gwallior had been attacked and plundered by the rebels.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen had paid a visit to the Levianth.

More steamers are to be put on the route between Galway and America.

Dr. Livingston's arrival at the Cape of Good Hope is reported.

A proposition had been made to send clergymen to Parliament.

Mr. Raxton, the horse tamer, had exhibited his wonderful exploits fire had occurred in the London Docks, doing damage to the extent of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

FRANCE.—It was rumored that Admiral Hamelin resigned the Marine Department, which devolves on Prince Napoleon, Minister of Algiers and the Colonies. The transformation of sailing ships into steamers was going on with much activity in France.

ITALY.—The Prince Royal of Sicily had been married to the Duchess Maria of Bavaria.

Piedmont persists in demanding indemnity in the affair of the Cagliari.

SPAIN.—Spain is much incensed against England on the 16th ult., says that the army would resume its march on the 17th. Gen. Johnston had received an express from the commissioners, stating that the army would be peacefully received; but Gen. J. did not feel any increased confidence on that account, and kept the army in readiness to repel any treachery. He had issued a proclamation to the people, in which he stated that the army is now as ready to afford assistance as it was to oppose them when in rebellion. The troops were in fine condition.

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Trade of Norfolk.

We have received from the office of the Southern Argus—the first annual report of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange of Norfolk, Va., giving a review and summary of the trade of that port for the year ending 30th April, 1886. We had intended to make a compilation from the report, but finding the following to our hand in the Charleston Courier, we are spared that trouble. We agree with the Courier that "no documents are more interesting or valuable than such reports from the several 'Boards of trade,' or 'Chambers' of our cities and towns, and we are pleased to see that the preparation and publication of such annual reports are extending.

We extract a few particulars of interest and suggestion relative to the trade of Norfolk—the extension and progress of which are matters of pregnant interest to all who are seeking a larger basis and outlet for the direct origin trade of the Southern Atlantic States.

The vegetable or "truck" trade of Norfolk has grown to an object of great importance and promise. The principal articles embraced under this title are green peas, strawberries, potatoes, tomatoes, melons, asparagus, &c.; and the principal ports in the order of shipments from Norfolk are New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Richmond. The total of exports at these ports for the month of June and July, 1885, was 96,099 packages, and in money value \$336,751.00.

The report gives some particulars as to the profits of the market farming near Norfolk, which we quote for the purpose of affording opportunity of comparison to any of the farmers of our neck and vicinity. Four farms competed for the premium offered by the Norfolk Exchange:

One a farm of 100 acres, originally very poor soil, reported: Sales of the year.....\$17,128 28 Total expenses.....6,590 78

Net profits.....\$10,537 50 Net profits per acre.....105 37

Another farm, of 100 acres, reports: Gross sales.....\$13,852 81 Gross expenses.....6,500 00

Net profits.....\$7,352 81 Net profits per acre.....73 52

Some of the items charged as expenses were appropriated to permanent improvements.

A third farm, of 20 acres, reports: Gross sales.....\$6,000 Expenses.....2,500

Net profits.....\$3,500 Net profits per acre.....175

The fourth farm, 25 acres, reports: Gross sales.....\$7,584 62 Expenses.....3,371 45

Net profits.....\$4,213 17 Net profits per acre.....120 37

These figures deserve the attention of our farmers, not less than of merchants, and all interested in promoting and extending the resources and varieties of our coast-wise exports.

The Grain Trade is the next title of the report, and gives us the following particulars:

Corn.—Exports from Norfolk, for the year ending 1st May, 1886, 1,059,988 bushels.

Coastwise.....1,065,781 For home consumption.....150,000

Total.....2,219,779 The receipts at Norfolk for five months, ending 1st May, 1886, were 1,463,380 bushels.

Much attention is now paid to the cultivation of yellow Corn, which is generally of greater weight than the white, and is more wanted for the Eastern markets, commanding frequently from 8 to 10 cents over the white.

The flour trade of Norfolk for export is of recent origin, and for the year here reviewed, the inspections amounted to 20,719 bbls.

In other grains, the reports are for export for the year: Peas.....31,865 bushels. Oats.....20,203 bushels. Pans Nuts.....117,284 bushels.

Guano.—As our readers are aware, Norfolk is one of the agencies of the Peruvian Government for the sale, and the imports of this year were 9,856,000 pounds.

The report concludes with some details concerning the means and resources of transportation to and from Norfolk, and the condition and prospects of the several Railroads and Canals, tributary to that port. In all respects, the report is a gratifying exhibition of the progress of the past year, and affords even better promise for the future.

CHURCH OUTRAGE.—Another of those outrageous affairs to which the Circus so often gives rise, (witness particularly Chatham and Sampson) occurred at Wilkesborough on the 6th inst. A writer in the Fredrick Express says that "some difficulty having occurred between a citizen of the county and the showmen, the lawless band of actors, armed themselves with axes and clubs, commenced a promiscuous slaughter, causing the whole crowd of one thousand and more to make a simultaneous rush for firearms into the village, with full intent if possible to shoot down the whole band of wretches on the spot. But happily for the sake of good order, it was prevented, by the arrest and conviction of six of the villains, confining them in jail, the others leaving homes as security for their appearance. It is much regretted several of the most glibly made their escape, owing to the great confusion at the commencement. Four of our county men were badly mangled, but it is hoped they will recover."

The writer gives this publicity, that the citizens of adjoining counties may be prepared in a proper way, to protect themselves from unguarded outrages at the hands of unprincipled miscreants."

We clip the above from the Fayetteville Observer of the 12th inst. The best way to avoid danger is to stay away from such places.

EXULTATION OF RAREY.—Letter from the Horse Tamer, LIVERPOOL, Friday Evening, April 23, 1886.

MY DEAR NEPHEW: I wrote you two sheets this morning, but was called away before I had quite finished, and now I have just got through with the day, and had my tea, I will hurry to finish your letter before any one calls. There is no rest for the wicked, and no accomplishment without regard to labor. I have had a very hard day, and between the burras, the rush of the people, the lecture, the breaking of these very bad horses, (one so as to be shod), the excitement, and the perfect victory of all manner of questions, I feel very much like leaning back in my chair and taking a quiet snooze.

They tried to bring my horses to a halt to defeat me, but they couldn't come, and I was not a bit the worse, amidst the loud cheers of a class of about one hundred scholars.

I wish you could be here just one day to see how enthusiastic the people are. This morning when I stepped into the school and took off my hat, they set up such a cheering and clapping of hands, that made everything ring in my ears, and I was full of eloquence and addressed them with as much enthusiasm as though I was a second Kosuth. The streets outside of the building were crowded, and when I rode out on the back of a vicious stallion that no man had been able to mount for three years, they set up a loud hurrah for the great American that they think I am. They don't know that I am nobody but your Uncle Jack, that used to break horses in the little village of Groveton.

Well, the name American sounds well, and I think I would be justifiable in being proud of the name, if I am not of myself. I wouldn't like to be called the great Frenchman or the great Englishman. Nothing carries with it so much music as the name American, does it?

As ever, your friend and uncle, J. S. RAREY.

N. C. WHEAT.—The first lot of new wheat from North Carolina was received in New York on the 7th inst. It was from the Western part of the State. It sold for \$1.20 for red and \$1.40 for white.

We heard a few days ago that a lot of 10,000 bushels of new wheat had been collected, or was in process of collection, at Lexington, N. C., destined to be shipped to New York via Carolina City, and that vessels were on the way from New York to receive it.

PLAN TO PREVENT DUBOIS.—The Vicksburg Whig has a friend, who proposes a new plan for the suppression of duelling, which, if it obtains, will now, hereafter, and forever, put an end to the burning of gunpowder between gentlemen at 10 paces. The arrangement proposes that when a difficulty occurs between two gentlemen, the matter shall be referred to a court of honor, who shall settle, or of the court decide, in favor of the fight or not. In the event of a decision in favor of the fight, the parties to be compelled to fire till one is killed, and then the other to be arrested and hung for murder.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The stockholders of this Road held their annual meeting at Hillsboro on Thursday last. We give below the Report of the President, Mr. Fisher, showing the operations of the Road for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886:

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAILROAD, July 1st, 1886.

The Directors submit to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad the following Report of the general condition of the Company and of the operations of the Road for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1886, as made to them by the President, acting as Superintendent:

The total earnings from all sources amount to.....\$45,568 68 The total expense for the year amounts to.....151,190 96

Net receipts.....\$183,767 72

The increase of gross earnings over the previous year is.....\$35,109 06 And net profit.....20,843 06

The number of miles run by Passenger Trains in the year.....314,652 Number of miles run by Freight Trains.....102,820

The number of regular Engines on passenger service which have made this mileage—ten, 10 With but little aid from extra service.

Appended to this Report will be found various abstract statements which explain themselves. That showing the disbursement account of the past three years, during the time of the present administration of the Road, has been made out by reference back to every warrant in detail, and can therefore contain no error; it must show, with perfect accuracy, the total payments of this period duly apportioned—so that there can be no doubt as to the nature of disbursements for any account.

Whether these disbursements should be made was not a question submitted to the discretion of the Board. There remained a debt which had to be met; there remained important work unfinished which had to be completed; there were works of reconstruction which had to be refurnished when needed, and of the whole disbursement accounts there is no part not considered to be a work of necessity for the safety and best interests of the Road.

To see the extent of the work, and the extent of the last Annual Report, describing it in detail. Since the last report no new work has been done on the Road, except the completion of water stations at Raleigh, Asbury, Section-house 7, Hotsburg, Harrisburg and Charlotte. There is now under construction the joint passenger house at our point of connection with the Eastern N. C. R. R. The new building, which is a fine specimen of modern architecture, is now nearly completed, and occupying the only convenient site for a joint passenger shed, the Boards of both Roads agreed on plans of connection which involved its removal. This removal has cost only the taking down, as all the material has been and will be used in the new building, and a very good connection can be made for transfer of both passengers and freight at this important junction.

The Road track is now in excellent repair; it is kept in good repair throughout the line, and enables all trains to make their time with great regularity.

The Bridges are carefully inspected at all times, and are now in condition of perfect safety, being secured from decay by the use of the best materials.

Locomotive Engines.—This part of our machinery is in very superior condition. The engines on regular service are always kept in thorough order; they are, many of them, as

Is It So? And If So, Why?

GOING TO MAKE A BOOK.—T. F. Meagher has just returned from the Central American States, where he has been sojourning for several months, on a literary and historic tour, accompanied by Ramon Paz, son of the President of Venezuela. Mr. Meagher will, no doubt, produce quite a brilliant and readable book.

Sentenced for Kidnapping.
NORFOLK, July 9.—The captain and crew of the schooner Francis French, have been tried before the District Court of the town of Smithfield, Va., for stealing slaves, and were bailed. Thompson, the steward, pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years.

the cotton market at Liverpool closed buoyant.—
Provisions were steady. Provisions dull. Consols 95½
½ for money.

Appointments by the President.
Collectors of the Customs.—James T. Miller, Wil-
mington, N. C.; re-appointed.
Nase S. Jennings, Little Egg Harbor, N. J.; vice
where Willits, removed.

to-day, en route for Washington. Harney was en-
camped on the Little Blue river. All well and in ex-
cellent spirits. The weather was fine.

The Taunton Gazette says there are four sisters in
town weighing nine hundred and thirty-five pounds.
The shortest, being about five feet high, weighs two hun-
dred and six.

Two or three years will be sufficient for any ordinary sized tree, consequently one barrel will be sufficient for some fifty or sixty trees.

N. C. Planter.

It is vain to stick your finger in the water, and taking it out, look for a hole; and equally vain to suppose, however large a space you occupy, the world will turn when you die.

The "Elixir" is sold in bottles, at \$1.00 each, or for a bottle
 (or \$5.00). Also Dr. Williams' "Cinchona," for the
 cure of Ague, Chills and Fever, &c. Proprietor,
 JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., Chemist and Pharmaceutist,
 No. 4 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.